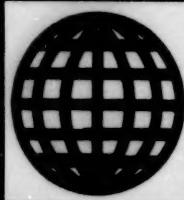


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Daily Report—

Supplement

China

Deng Xiaoping's Southern Trip

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China

Deng Xiaoping's Southern Trip

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[“Full Text of Central Document No. 2 on Deng Xiaoping's Remarks Made During His Tour in Southern China”—first nine grafts published in italics]

[Text] *Central Document No. 2 (1992) CPC Central Committee Circular on Transmitting and Studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Important Remarks*

All provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees, party committees of all military regions, all ministries and state commissions, party groups (party committees) of departments and committees under all state organs, all general departments of the Military Commission, party committees of all services and arms of the Army, and party groups of all public organizations:

Comrade Deng Xiaoping made some important remarks during his tour in Wuchang, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shanghai from 18 January to 21 February this year.

At a crucial moment for the socialist modernization program of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made these extremely important remarks to air his views on a series of major issues, namely, steadfastly implementing the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points," upholding the road to socialism with Chinese characteristics, and, in particular, the necessity of seizing the present favorable opportunity to speed up the pace of reform and opening up and to concentrate energy on economic construction. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important remarks not only serve as essential guidelines for the reform and construction at present and for the 14th CPC National Congress to proceed smoothly, but are also of great and far-reaching significance to the cause of socialist modernization as a whole.

Now a summary of these important remarks by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is printed and distributed among you. Please transmit this document, level by level, as soon as possible, down to all party members and cadres. Every party member and, in particular, every leading cadre, no matter of which level, must conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important remarks, comprehensively and thoroughly master the spiritual essence of the remarks, and implement in real earnest the guidelines embodied in them. Please report to the central authorities in good time the progress you make in transmitting, studying, and implementing the remarks.

(This document is to be distributed down to the county and regimental level)

[signed] CPC Central Committee

28 February 1992

Summary of Remarks Made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in Wuchang, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shanghai (18 January-21 February 1992)

I

I visited Guangdong in 1984. By that time, the rural reform had already been conducted for several years, the urban reform had just been started, and special economic zones [SEZ] were still in their embryonic form. Eight years have passed since then. Now, as I visit again, I have found the Shenzhen and Zhuhai SEZs and other localities have developed very fast, which is beyond my expectation. Having seen all the changes, I have become more confident.

Revolution is to liberate the productive forces, and reform is to liberate the productive forces too. It is the function of revolution to overthrow the rule by class under imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism and to liberate the Chinese people's productive forces. In this sense, revolution is to liberate the productive forces. After the establishment of the basic socialist system, we still have to radically transform the economic structure that fetters the development of the productive forces, build a socialist economic structure full of vigor and energy, and thus expedite the development of the productive forces. This is the function of reform. In this sense, therefore, reform is also to liberate the productive forces. In the past, we only stressed the point of developing the productive forces under socialist conditions, but never mentioned liberation of the productive forces through reform. This is an incomplete view. Actually we should mention both the liberation and development of the productive forces in the same breath.

In order to uphold the line, principles, and policies that have been adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the key lies in upholding the principle of "one center, two basic points." If we do not uphold socialism, do not carry out reform and opening, do not develop the economy, and do not try to improve the people's livelihood, then there will only be the road to ruin [zhi neng shi si lu yi tiao 0662 5174 2508 2984 6424 0001 2742]. This basic line should be valid for 100 years [yao guan yi bai nian 6008 4619 0001 4102 1628], and must not be shaken. Only by maintaining this line can we win the people's trust and support. The people will not allow anyone to change the line, principles, and policies that have been adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Whoever tries to do so will be overthrown. I have mentioned this point several times. Without the achievements of reform and opening, we might not have been able to pass the test of the 4 June incident; and if we had failed to pass that test, there would have been a chaotic situation which might have led to a civil war. That was the case during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The reason our country could remain stable after the 4 June incident was that reform and opening had promoted economic development and had improved the people's livelihood. Therefore, both the Army and the state government must safeguard this road, this system, and these policies.

Over the past more than 10 years, which is a short period, our country has developed very rapidly. The people are pleased, and the world has been astonished. This is enough to prove the correctness of the line, principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so nobody can change them. Reviewing the past and looking forward to the future, we have come to a conclusion. In a word, we must maintain this line, these principles, and these policies unchanged. Since the reform and opening up, we have formulated many rules and regulations covering all fields. We have definite principles and policies governing the economy, politics, science and technology, culture, military affairs, foreign relations, and other areas, all of which are rendered in precise language. The latest Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was a good meeting. It affirmed that the contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output for rural areas would be kept unchanged. Any change on this point will get us nowhere, and people will think that the central authorities are changing the policies. In the initial period of the rural reform, a melon seed trader in Anhui became an upstart. The man made wealth of 1 million yuan out of his business. At that time, many people were unhappy with this and intended to take some action against him. I said, no action should be taken as any move against him may hint that we are going to change the policy, and the loss arising therefrom will outweigh the gain. There are still quite a lot of cases like this. If they are not properly handled, they may very easily undermine our principles and affect the whole situation in the reform. The basic policies on urban and rural reforms definitely must be kept stable in the long run. Of course, in the process of practice, what needs to be improved should be improved, and what needs to be revised should be revised. Generally speaking, however, we must be firm with the basic policies. It will be all right even if we have no more new ideas. The point is that the policies must be kept unchanged, we must not give people the impression that the policies are changed. So long as this point is observed, China will have bright prospects.

II

Reform and opening up require greater boldness and courageous experiments, and must not proceed like a woman with bound feet. When sure of a point, we should try boldly, and blaze new trails boldly. Shenzhen's important experience is, in brief, the courage to blaze new trails. Without some adventurous spirit and without the courage to make breakthroughs and conduct experiments, one would not be able to blaze a successful trail, and without blazing a successful trail, one would not be able to start a new undertaking. Who dares to give an assurance that he can accomplish a task 100 percent perfectly without taking any risk? Nobody can be sure his idea is perfect and 100 percent correct at the beginning. I myself have never thought this way. Every year, our leadership must sum up experience, maintaining what is right, correcting what is wrong as soon as

possible, and wasting no time in solving new problems. It may take us another 30 years, I am afraid, to develop a complete set of more mature and more stable systems covering different fields, under which the principles and policies will be more stable as well. We have been increasing our experience in building socialism with Chinese characteristics day after day. There is a lot of experience and, as can be seen from reports by newspapers and journals from difference provinces, each province's experience has its own special characteristics. This is good, as creativity is exactly what we need.

In the final analysis, the reason some people balk at reform and opening and do not dare to make breakthroughs is the fear of more capitalist things and the fear of taking the capitalist road. The crux of the issue lies in the question of whether a thing bears the surname "socialism" or "capitalism." The criterion for making a judgment should mainly be whether it is conducive to the development of the socialist productive forces, to the growth of the comprehensive national strength of the socialist state, and to the enhancement of the people's living standards. There were different opinions on the establishment of the SEZs from the very beginning, and some people were worried about whether this would lead to capitalism. Shenzhen's achievements in construction have provided an explicit answer to people with various misgivings. The SEZs bear the surname "socialism" rather than "capitalism." In Shenzhen, public ownership remains the main body of the economy, and foreign investment accounts for only one-fourth. In the foreign-funded sector, we can still gain benefit from taxes and labor service remuneration! The three types of foreign-funded enterprises should be further increased. Do not be afraid of this. As long as we keep ourselves sober-minded, there is nothing to be feared. We still hold superiority, because we have large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises and township and town enterprises. More importantly, we hold the state power in our hands. Some people think that an increase in foreign capital will lead to the development of capitalism and that an increase in foreign-funded enterprises will lead to an increase in capitalist things. These people lack basic common sense. At the present stage, according to the current regulations and policies, foreign investors involved in the three types of foreign-funded enterprises in our country will certainly make some profits, but the state can also increase revenue and the workers can increase wage earnings. We also can learn technology and management skills, obtain information, and open the market. Therefore, the foreign-funded enterprises are constrained by the overall political and economic conditions in our country, and thus form a useful supplement to the socialist economy. In the final analysis, they are beneficial to socialism.

The fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism does not lie in the question of whether the planning mechanism or the market mechanism plays a larger role. Planned economy does not equal socialism, because planning also exists in capitalism; neither does market economy equal capitalism, because the market also exists in socialism. Both planning and market are

just economic means. The nature of socialism is to emancipate and develop the productive forces, to eliminate exploitation and polarization, and to finally achieve the goal of common affluence. This should be explained to everybody. Are such things as securities and stock markets good or not good? Is there any danger in adopting such things? Do they exist exclusively in capitalism? Can they also be adopted by socialism? People are allowed to observe further, but resolute action must be taken to experiment with such things. If our viewpoint is correct and if the practice proves correct after being tried for one or two years, the same practice can be spread across the board; if there is anything wrong, it can be corrected, and the market can be closed. It may be closed quickly or slowly if necessary, and a "tail" can also be left if it is closed. There is nothing to be feared. By holding such an attitude, we will not make a major mistake. In short, in order to make socialism superior to capitalism, we must boldly absorb and take as reference all achievements of civilization created by the human race, and should absorb and take as reference all advanced operation modes and management methods developed by other countries, including the developed capitalist countries, because they reflect the law governing modern socialized production.

Taking the socialist road is aimed at gradually realizing common affluence. This goal is based on the following conception: Some areas with conditions may develop ahead of others; and other areas may develop comparatively slowly. Areas which have developed first should bring along the less developed areas to finally achieve common affluence. If the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, polarization will arise. The socialist system should and can prevent polarization. One of the solutions is to require the areas which have become rich ahead of others to pay more taxes in order to support the development of poor areas. Of course, this method cannot be used too soon. At present, the dynamism of the developed areas must not be weakened, and people must not be encouraged to eat from the same "big pot." We still need to study when and how to prominently raise and solve this issue. It can be imagined that when we reach the comparatively well-off standard by the end of this century, this issue should be prominently raised and solved. Then, the developed areas, while continuously developing, will give substantial support to the less developed areas through paying more taxes and transferring technology. Most of the less developed areas have rich resources and thus have great development potential. In short, we shall certainly be able to smoothly solve the issue concerning the wealth gap between the coastal and inland areas in our country.

As for reform and opening, there were different opinions from the very beginning. This was normal. There were differences not only over the SEZs, but, importantly, over the rural reforms, the adoption of household output contracts in the countryside, and the abolition of the people's commune system. At the beginning, only one-third of the provinces took action; in the second year,

more than two-thirds began to act; and in the third year, almost all localities began to act. This was the general trend in the whole country. Not many people were active at the beginning, and many people preferred to wait and see. Our policy allowed people to wait and see. This was better than coercion. We did not adopt coercive measures when carrying out the line, principles, and policies since the third central plenary session, and did not organize any campaign. Those who were willing to act could take as much action as they liked. Gradually, other people would follow suit. No debate was carried out. This was my invention. Without indulging ourselves in debate, we would have more time to do solid work. Debate might make things more complicated and might waste time, and we would accomplish nothing. Without debate, people could boldly try everything and boldly make breakthroughs. This was what was done in both rural and urban reforms.

At present, some rightist things are affecting us, and some "leftist" things are also affecting us. However, the "leftist" things are deep-rooted. Some theorists and politicians like to use serious charges [da mao zi 1129 1604 1311] to intimidate people. This is not rightist but "leftist." "Leftism" bears some revolutionary color. It seems that the more "leftist," the more revolutionary. The "leftist" things have done terrible harm to our party in the past. They would simply and completely destroy many good things. Socialism may be ruined by rightism, and may also be ruined by "leftism." China must guard against rightism, but should mainly guard against "leftism." Rightist things do exist. The turmoil was a rightist thing! "Leftist" things also exist. The opinion which equates reform and opening to ushering in and developing capitalism and which holds that the danger of peaceful evolution mainly comes from the economic field precisely represent "leftism." We must keep ourselves sober-minded. Only thus can we prevent ourselves from making any major mistake and more easily make corrections if any problems occur.

III

To grasp the opportunity and develop ourselves, the key lies in economic development. At present, the economies in some of our neighboring countries and regions are developing faster than ours. If we do not develop our economy or do not develop our economy rapidly, the people will complain after making comparisons. Therefore, if development is possible, we should not block the way. Localities with conditions should carry out development as quickly as they can. As long as attention is paid to economic efficiency, product quality, and foreign economic exchanges, we need not be worried about anything else. Low-speed development is equal to stagnation or even retrogression. We should grasp the opportunity. The present is precisely an opportune moment. I am afraid that the opportunity may be lost. If you do not grasp it, the opportunity in sight may still slip away, and we may lose time easily.

We must strive to raise our national economy to a higher level once every several years. Of course, I do not mean to advocate an unrealistically high growth rate. We

should do down-to-earth work, pay attention to solid results, and carry out steady and harmonious development. Take Guangdong as an example. It should strive to raise itself several notches higher and catch up with the "four little dragons" in Asia within 20 years. Take Jiangsu and other comparatively developed areas as another example. Their development should be quicker than the national average. It is now completely possible for Shanghai to develop more quickly. Shanghai has obvious advantages in intellectual personnel, technology, and management, and its influence is broad and wide. In retrospect, one of my major errors was not to include Shanghai when setting up the four SEZs. Otherwise, the present situation of reform and opening in the Chang Jiang Delta area, in the entire Chang Jiang Valley, or even in the whole country would have been quite different.

According to our experience in the past years, we are completely able to raise our economic development to a higher stage every several years. We began to actually take action in 1980. In the three years 1981, 1982, and 1983, reform was mainly carried out in the countryside. The focus of reform was shifted to the cities in 1984. The economy developed rather rapidly between 1984 and 1988. In those five years, the rural reforms first brought about many new changes. The production of crops increased by a big margin, and the peasants also substantially increased their income. Township and town enterprises emerged and developed as a new force. The peasant masses had much greater purchasing power. They not only built a large number of new houses, but also bought bicycles, sewing machines, radios, and wrist-watches. Other high-class durable and luxury consumer goods also began to enter the houses of ordinary peasants. The increase in agricultural and sideline products, the expansion of the rural markets, and the shift of surplus rural labor to other industries also gave a great impetus to industrial development. In those five years, a total of more than 6,000 billion yuan of industrial output value was produced, and the industrial output value increased by an average of 21.7 percent every year. The supply of food, clothing, housing, transport means, and goods for daily use, including color television sets, refrigerators, and washing machines, all increased by a big margin. The supply of such producer goods as steel and cement also increased substantially. Agriculture and industry as well as the countryside and the cities were then interactive, and promoted each other. This was a very lively and convincing process of development. I can say that our country's wealth increased immensely in that period, and the national economy as a whole entered a new stage. Economic adjustment and rectification began in 1989. I did agree with economic adjustment and rectification, and it was indeed necessary. The "overheated" economy indeed caused some problems. For example, excessive numbers of banknotes were issued; prices fluctuated too violently; and duplicated construction became too serious and caused certain waste. However, how should we now comprehensively evaluate the accelerated development in the previous

five years? The accelerated development in those five years can be regarded as a leap, but it was different from the "Great Leap Forward," because it did not harm the overall development organs and mechanisms. The accelerated development in those five years is indeed creditable. This is my opinion in making an evaluation. The economic adjustment and rectification also achieved positive results, but its creditable point was just stabilizing the situation. Should credit also be given to the five-year accelerated development, or at least partly given to it? Without the leap in those years to raise the economy as a whole to a higher stage, the economic adjustment and rectification in the following three years would not have been carried out so smoothly. It seems that in order to boost our economic development, we should grasp the opportunity at a certain stage to accelerate development every several years, and then carry out adjustment and rectification when problems appear before further advances are made. Fundamentally speaking, if we have more things in our hands, we will stand in a more favorable position to solve various contradictions and problems. For such a large developing country as ours, to seek quicker economic development, we cannot always try to keep the situation so calm and orderly. We need to pay attention to the economy's stable and harmonious development. However, stability and harmony only exist in relative rather than absolute terms. Only development is something tough and solid. This issue must be made clear. If this issue is not analyzed properly, a misunderstanding may be caused, and people may become overcautious, will not dare to emancipate their minds, and will not have a free hand in their work. As a result, the opportunity will still be lost. This is like sailing a boat against the current, and one must forge ahead or one will be driven back.

Judged from the international economy, many countries experienced a period of high-speed growth in the course of development, or even underwent several stages of high-speed growth. This was the case in Japan, South Korea, and some countries and regions in Southeast Asia. At present, our country has the necessary domestic conditions and is also facing a favorable international environment. Added to this the advantage of the socialist system, which enables us to concentrate our strength on key projects, it is necessary and also possible for us to bring about a number of high-speed and high-efficiency growth stages in the future long process of modernization. We should have such lofty aspirations!

To seek quicker economic development, we must rely on science, technology, and education. I used to say that science and technology constitute the primary factor among the productive forces. In the last 10 to 20 years, how rapidly have science and technology been developing in the world! Every breakthrough in the high-tech field would bring along the development of a number of industries. Without the development of science and technology, would we have been able to develop so rapidly in these years? We should advocate science. Only by relying on science can we have a bright future. In the

last more than 10 years, our country has made substantial progress in science and technology. It is my hope that greater progress will be made in the 1990's. Every industry should have its own explicit development strategy, and must triumph. In the field of high technology, China should also hold a position in the world. I am a layman in this regard, but I must thank the scientific and technological personnel for their contributions to the nation and for their efforts to win honor for our country. We should all remember those years and remember such old scientists as Qian Xuesen, Li Siguang, and Qian Sanqiang. They successfully developed our own atom bomb, hydrogen bomb, and man-made satellites as well as many other high-tech projects under very difficult conditions. I should say that today's scientists are much more fortunate, so they will demand much more. I used to say that intellectuals constitute part of the working class. Old and middle-aged scientists are of great importance, and so are young scientists. It is hoped that all people studying abroad will return to China. No matter what political attitude they used to hold in the past, they are welcome home and will be properly placed after they return. This policy cannot change. They should be told that in order to make contributions, they had better return to China. It is hoped that all people will cooperate closely and do more solid work for quickening the development of our science, technology, and education. In the field of science and technology, the newer and the higher, the better. The more newer and higher things there are, the happier we shall be. Not only we but the entire people and the state will be glad to see this. We should love our country, and should make our country prosperous.

IV

It is necessary to grasp with both hands, with one hand grasping reform and opening and the other hand grasping the work of cracking down on various criminal activities. Both hands should be tough. To crack down on various criminal activities and sweep away various evil and ugly phenomena, we must not be soft-hearted. Guangdong should catch up with the "four little dragons" in Asia in 20 years, not only catching up with them in terms of economic prosperity but also in terms of social order and public conduct. We should surpass them in the construction of both material and spiritual civilization. Only this can be called socialism with Chinese characteristics. Singapore's social order is rather good. They exercise strict management. We should learn from their experience, and should do a better job than they do. Since we began to open up, some decadent things have also made inroads into our country. Such evil phenomena as drug-taking, prostitution, and economic crimes have appeared in some localities of our country. We must conscientiously deal with these problems, resolutely ban and crack down on such crimes, and must not allow them to go unchecked. After the founding of New China, we took only three years to completely eliminate such evil things. Which other nation in the world could thoroughly ban opium and heroin consumption among the people? The Kuomintang failed to do

this, and none of the capitalist countries could do this. Facts show that the Communist Party is able to wipe out all evil and hideous things. We must fight corruption throughout the whole course of reform and opening. Maintaining clean and incorrupt government is an important task for our cadres and for the Communist Party. This should rely on the enforcement of the legal system, which must be made more reliable and effective. In short, as long as we effectively develop our productive forces, maintain a certain growth rate, and consistently grasp with both hands, then we can certainly boost our socialist spiritual civilization.

In the whole course of reform and opening, we must always pay attention to adherence to the four cardinal principles. At the Sixth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, I pointed out the need to struggle against bourgeois liberalization for 20 years. Now it seems that such struggle will last more than 20 years. If bourgeois liberalization spreads unchecked, the consequences will be very serious. It has taken more than 10 years to build the SEZs to what they look like now, but they may be ruined overnight. Things may collapse easily, but it is very difficult to build them up. If we neglect the initial symptoms of the tendency, trouble may occur.

Relying on the dictatorship of the proletariat to defend the socialist system is a basic Marxist viewpoint. Marx said: Class struggle was not his invention, and his invention was the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Historical experience has shown that a new rising class which has just seized state power is normally weaker than its class enemies, so it needs to consolidate its state power by means of dictatorship. The people's democratic dictatorship in our country means that we exercise democracy among the people and exercise dictatorship against our enemies. Using the strength of the people's democratic dictatorship to consolidate the people's regime is a matter handled by the government, and there is nothing unjustifiable in this point. Socialism in our country has been practiced for only several decades, and remains in the initial stage. It will take a very long historical period to consolidate and develop the socialist system, and this will require the unremitting efforts of several generations, or more than 10 generations, or several dozen generations. We must never take this lightly.

V

A correct political line has to be underwritten by a correct organizational line. To a certain extent, the key to whether or not the affairs of China can be managed satisfactorily, whether or not socialism and reform can be upheld, whether or not the economy can be developed more rapidly, and whether or not enduring stability can be maintained in the country, the key to all these lies in people.

In carrying out peaceful evolution, capitalism places its hope on the generations coming after us. The generation of Comrade Jiang Zemin may be considered as the third generation, and there are still the fourth and fifth generations. As long as we, the older generation, are still

around and still carry weight, the hostile forces know they cannot change things, but who can guarantee this once we old people pass away? Therefore, we have to educate our Army well, educate our organs of dictatorship and the Communist Party members well, and educate the people and the young people well. If problems should arise in China, they will come from within the Communist Party. It is thus necessary to keep a clear head on this problem, take note to train people, and recruit professionally and morally qualified people into the organized groups in accordance with the standards of "being revolutionary, young, educated, and professional." We have to rely on these guidelines when we say that the party's basic line should prevail for 100 years and that enduring stability and order should predominate. This is the issue which really affects the overall situation. This is also the one problem at hand which has not been smoothly resolved. I hope that it will be settled satisfactorily.

I had already noted this problem when I returned to public life at the end of the "Cultural Revolution." We discovered that it was not possible to resolve the question of enduring stability by relying on us, the older generation. Hence we recommended other people and really searched for the third generation, but the problem was not resolved. Two men failed, and they failed not because of problems in the economy but because they stumbled on the issue of opposing bourgeois liberalization. It was not possible to make way for others. I had already stated in late May 1989 that it was now imperative to select people who were widely known to uphold the line of reform and opening up and who possessed political achievements, and to place them boldly in the new leading organ, so that the people could realize that we were sincerely engaged in reform and opening up. The people look at practical results. When the people see that socialism as well as reform and opening up are better, then our cause will live forever!

It is necessary to take more steps to bring young people into the leading group. The average age of the current central leading group is still a bit high, with those a bit over 60 years old already considered young. These people can still go on for another 10 years, but after 20 years they, too, will be in their eighties. Like me today, while it will be all right to talk, there will hardly be enough energy for work. The central leading body is doing a good job at the moment! Naturally, there are still a lot of problems, but there will always be many problems at any time. The crucial thing for us old people is not to intervene in the running of affairs, but to let the newly promoted people do what they can and watch them mature. Old people should give up their positions voluntarily and offer their help from the sidelines, but they should not engage in obstructive endeavors. On matters which are not well-managed, they should offer their assistance in good faith and pay attention to the training of the next generation. When I insisted on stepping down, it was so that I would not commit mistakes in my old age. While old people have their

strong points, they also have a big shortcoming, and that is they can become stubborn quite easily. Hence, old people should also have a sense of self-awareness. The older one gets, the more one should avoid making mistakes and the more modest one should become. At present, it is necessary to continue with the selection of people, to select younger comrades, and to help and train them. Do not be superstitious. I was already a high official when I was in my twenties. I did not know that much more than you do today, but I did go on with the task, did I not? It is necessary to select people, and once this is done, assistance and training should be extended so that more young people will grow and mature. When they have grown up and matured, we can then rest easy. However, we still cannot rest easy at the moment! In the final analysis, the crucial issue lies in managing the internal affairs of the Communist Party well and not having any problems. Then we can sleep well. Whether or not this line for the development of China formulated since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee can be upheld or not will depend on the joint efforts of everyone, particularly in the education of the younger generation.

Another problem is formalism. When you turn on the television, the programs are full of meetings. There are too many meetings, too many long articles, and too many long speeches. The contents are repeated and there are not many new expressions. Repeated remarks can be made, but they should be concise. Formalism is also bureaucratism. We should squeeze in more time for practical work. We should speak less and do more. Chairman Mao did not like to hold long meetings, his articles were concise, and his speeches were to the point. Chairman Mao instructed me to draft Premier Zhou's report to the Fourth National People's Congress. He set the wordage limit at under 5,000. I did it, 5,000 words. Was that not useful? I suggest solving this problem.

We should study the essence of Marxism-Leninism, the applicable parts. Long articles are for a small number of experts to study. How should the masses read them? Should they all be required to read thick books? That is formalism. It cannot be done. The first books I read before entering school were the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and the "ABC [preceding three letters published in Roman alphabet] of Communism." Recently, some foreigners said that Marxism cannot be overthrown. It cannot be overthrown because it contains unbreakable truth, not because there are a lot of thick books on it. Seeking truth from facts is the quintessence of Marxism. This should be advocated, not bookism. The success of our reform and opening up has resulted from practice and truth-finding, not from bookism. The peasants have invented the rural contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output. Many good experiences in rural reform are created by the people at the grass-roots level. We have summed up these to guide the work in the rest of the country. Practice is the only criterion for judging truth. I have not read many books, but I believe in one point,

namely Chairman Mao's thesis on seeking truth from facts. In the past we relied on this in war, and now we are relying on this in construction and reform. For our whole lives we have talked about Marxism. As a matter of fact, Marxism is not mysterious but simple; it contains simple principles.

VI

I firmly believe more people in the world will favor Marxism, because it is a branch of science. It uses historical materialism to explain the law governing human social development. Feudal society replaced slave society, capitalist society replaced feudal society, and socialist society will replace capitalist society after a long development process. This general development trend of social history is irreversible, but the way ahead is tortuous. During the several hundred years in which capitalist society replaced feudal society, how many dynastic restorations occurred? Therefore, in a sense, some temporary restorations are inevitable. Some countries have suffered serious setbacks and socialism seems to have weakened, but the people have undergone tempering and summed up lessons from these setbacks. This will enable socialism to develop in a more healthy direction, so there is no need to panic. Do not think that Marxism has disappeared, is useless, or has failed. No such thing!

The two major problems of world peace and development so far still remain unsolved. Socialist China should use its practice to declare to the world that it opposes hegemonism and power politics and that it will never seek hegemonism. China is a firm force defending world peace.

We will continue to advance along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Capitalism has developed for several hundred years. How long has our socialism existed? Moreover, there was a 20-year delay in our country. Beginning from the founding of the PRC, it will be marvelous if we can build China into a medium-developed country in 100 years! It will be an intense period from now to the middle of the next century, during which we should immerse ourselves in hard work. We are undertaking a heavy burden and responsibility!

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Article Discusses Deng Xiaoping's Shenzhen Visit
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[Article by SHENZHEN TEQU BAO reporter Chen Xitian (7115 6932 3240): "East Wind Brings Spring All Around—On-the-Spot Report on Comrade Deng

Xiaoping in Shenzhen"—originally carried in the 26 March edition of SHENZHEN TEQU BAO]

[Text] Spring came early to south China.

It was January. Flowers were everywhere in Shenzhen, and spring was very much in the air.

In the new year, Shenzhen has vigorously and heroically advanced along the road of reform and opening up with giant strides.

It was at this time that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, general architect of China's reform, who is highly respected by the people of all nationalities, came to Shenzhen!

Comrade Xiaoping's arrival during a crucial period of our country's socialist modernization demonstrated the greatest care and support for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone [SEZ]. It also provided the greatest inspiration and encouragement to the people of Shenzhen.

I

At about 0800 [as published] on 19 January, several provincial and municipal responsible individuals and other well-wishers were pacing up and down on the Shenzhen railway station platform. They were conversing with each other as they waited eagerly....

Here it came! The rumbling of motors came from the distance. Afterward, the train began slowly pulling in. The train stopped by the platform at 0900 sharp.

The door of a car opened. Station attendants adroitly laid a long wooden plank covered with a red carpet in front of the door. Soon afterward, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emerged from the train! The people's eyes, together with flashlights, turned to this great man of a generation. He was very healthy. In his kindly face we saw a pair of bright piercing eyes. Wearing a dark gray jacket and black trousers, he stepped down from the train, glowing with health and radiating vigor. After an interval of eight years, he once again set foot on the soil of Shenzhen, the forward position of China's reform and opening up.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with a broad smile on his face, shook hands with Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Li Hao, secretary of the Shenzhen City party committee; and Mayor of Shenzhen Zheng Liangyu.

Xie Fei said: "We have all missed you very much."

Li Hao said: "All the people in our city welcome your arrival."

Zheng Liangyu said: "The people of Shenzhen have been longing for you to come for eight years."

The simple remarks fully indicated how the people of Guangdong and Shenzhen missed and respected Comrade Xiaoping.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping went to the Guiyuan Guesthouse by minibus together with the provincial and city

DENG XIAOPING'S SOUTHERN TRIP

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leaders. There, he was greeted by Li Youwei, deputy secretary of the city party committee, and Li Hai, member of the standing committee of the city party committee.

The city leaders urged Deng Xiaoping to take a rest first, as he had come a long way and was surely very tired after the long journey.

But Comrade Xiaoping did not feel tired at all. He said: "I cannot sit here and wait now that I am in Shenzhen. I want to go out immediately."

It is common knowledge that Comrade Deng Xiaoping was the principal policymaker involved in creating the SEZ. After hearing a briefing by a leading responsible individual of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee as early as April of 1979, he said: We can designate an area as a SEZ. Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia is a special zone. The central authorities do not have money. You should do it by yourselves and blaze a "trail of blood." In August of the following year, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress formally adopted and promulgated the "Regulations of Guangdong Province on SEZ's." A SEZ was thus born in China. The Shenzhen SEZ was the first area established by Comrade Deng Xiaoping for experiment on reform and opening up. He naturally showed great concern for its development. In January 1984, he made an inspection in Shenzhen. Now eight years had passed. What changes had taken place there? He was eager to see all this with his own eyes.

The people accompanying him said: Comrade Xiaoping is in good health. He got a good rest on the train last night. Let us arrange activities since he is so enthusiastic. Comrade Xiaoping rested in the Guiyuan Guesthouse for 10 minutes. He went for a stroll there with Xie Fei and other comrades.

During the stroll, Deng Nan reminded Comrade Xiaoping about his inscription for the Shenzhen SEZ on 26 January 1984. Then Deng Xiaoping recited his inscription word for word, without missing one: "Shenzhen's development and experience prove that our policy on establishing special economic zones is correct." Everyone there was astonished to see that he had such a good memory.

In 1984, the construction of the special economic zones was encountering great difficulties and obstacles. Some people were taking a suspicious and wait-and-see attitude toward it. On 24 January that year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, then member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, and Comrades Wang Zhen and Yang Shangkun made an inspection in Shenzhen. They were accompanied by Liu Tianfu, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Guangdong Governor Liang Lingguang. During the inspection, he wrote the above-mentioned inscription for the special economic zone and affirmed the achievements of the Shenzhen SEZ and the correct policy of

establishing SEZ's. All this gave decisive support for the construction of the SEZ's, strengthened the people's resolution and confidence in running the SEZ's, and pushed forward the development of construction of the SEZ's.

After the stroll, Comrade Xiaoping went sightseeing in the city by car, accompanied by the provincial and city leaders.

The car slowly toured the streets of the city. Eight years ago there were still small ponds, narrow paths, and old cottages here. Now there are wide boulevards and high-rises everywhere. One can feel a strong flavor of modernization. Comrade Xiaoping was very excited to see this prosperous scene. He said later: "Eight years have passed. I did not expect that Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and other SEZ's could have developed so fast. My confidence soared after I saw all this."

During the sightseeing, Comrade Xiaoping had cordial conversations with the provincial and city leaders.

Talking about the issue of running SEZ's, Comrade Xiaoping said that on this issue, there were different opinions from the very beginning. Some people were apprehensive that it was a practice of capitalism. The achievements of Shenzhen give a definite answer to the people with such apprehensions. The SEZ's are surnamed "she [socialism]" rather than being surnamed "zi [capitalism]." Judging from Shenzhen's situation, public ownership is the main body. Foreign investment only makes up one-fourth. We can also benefit from foreign investment in the field of taxation and labor service. We must not be afraid of establishing more "partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises." Provided we remain clearheaded, we should not be afraid. We have our superiorities. We have large and medium state-owned enterprises and township and town enterprises; what is more, we have power in our hands. Some people believe that by adding a portion of foreign capital, capitalism will increase by a portion. If the number of "three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises" increases, it will mean there are more capitalist things and the development of capitalism. These people do not have the least basic knowledge.

As the car passed the railway station, Deng Lin pointed to the two big characters "Shenzhen" written with forceful strokes on the building of the railway station, saying to Comrade Xiaoping: "Look at your inscription. People say this is very well-written."

Deng Nan quipped: "This is your patent. It has something to do with intellectual property rights." This elicited laughter from Comrade Xiaoping.

Referring to economic development, Comrade Xiaoping said: The "four small dragons" in Asia are developing very fast. You are also developing very fast. Guangdong must strive to catch up with the "four small dragons" in 20 years.

He paused and then added: We must not only promote economic development, but also improve social order and the social mood. We must surpass them in both civilizations. Only thus can we say we are building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Singapore's social order is good. Their management is very strict. We must learn from their experience and must strive to do even better.

Before we knew it, the car had arrived in Huanggang Port. All the persons in charge of the frontier inspection station, customs, and quarantine station there expressed their warm welcome to Comrade Xiaoping.

With deep feeling, Comrade Xiaoping stood at the end of the Shenzhen He Bridge on the mainland side to look at Hong Kong on the other side of the river. He then inquired about the situation of Huanggang Port.

Xiong Changgen, director of the Huanggang frontier inspection station, told Comrade Xiaoping that construction of Huanggang Port was started in early 1987, and the port was opened on 29 December 1989. Having an area of one square km, it has 180 channels, with a maximum handling capacity of 50,000 vehicles and 50,000 people a day. It is the largest land port in Asia. At present, about 7,000 vehicles and 2,000 people pass through the port every day. Comrade Xiaoping was very glad to hear this. He nodded again and again and smiled with satisfaction.

II

The towering International Trade Building reaches into the clouds. It is the pride of the people of Shenzhen. Here the builders of Shenzhen set a record of "building a story every three days." It was a symbol of "Shenzhen's speed." Chinese and foreign visitors to Shenzhen invariably go to the revolving restaurant atop the building to survey Shenzhen City's skyline.

At 0935 on 20 January, Comrade Xiaoping visited the International Trade Building accompanied by provincial and city leaders. The female workers in that building lined up in good order on both sides, waiting for Comrade Xiaoping's arrival. They clapped their hands to welcome him and shouted with one voice: "How do you do, Grandpa Deng!" Cheerfully, Comrade Xiaoping shook hands with them and also clapped his hands in return.

In the revolving restaurant on the 53d floor, Comrade Xiaoping looked down at the city. He was very glad to see row upon row of high-rises and a prosperous scene everywhere.

The first thing he did on being seated was to look at a general planning map of the Shenzhen SEZ. Li Hao briefed him on the development of reform, opening up, and economic construction of the city. Li Hao said: Shenzhen's economic construction is developing very fast. The people's standard of living has been greatly increased. In 1984, the per capita income was 600 yuan, but now it is 2,000 yuan.

We have also achieved great progress in reform and opening up. Over the past few years, we have developed the simultaneous building of both spiritual civilization and material civilization. The people of Shenzhen are firm and have full confidence in building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics....

After listening to Li Hao's report, Comrade Xiaoping had a long conversation with the provincial and city leaders.

He fully affirmed the achievements Shenzhen has made in reform, opening up, and economic construction. He said: It is necessary to adhere to the line, policies, and principles mapped out since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The key is to adhere to "one center, two basic points." We can only enter a blind alley if we do not adhere to socialism, do not carry out reform and open up to the outside world, do not develop the economy, and do not improve the people's life. The basic line should be implemented for 100 years, and we should not waver in implementing it.

He continued: It is necessary to continue to grasp things with both hands. With one hand we grasp reform and opening up, and with the other, we grasp cracking down on all kinds of criminal activities. Both hands must be tough. We cannot succeed if we are irresolute and soft-hearted in cracking down on all kinds of criminal activities and eliminating disgusting phenomena.

Comrade Xiaoping was clear in his thinking and had a good memory. He often talked cheerfully and humorously. His humor often aroused laughter from the listeners. The provincial and city leaders listened to his speeches with rapt attention. Sometimes they also chipped in with some remarks. The atmosphere was lively and relaxed.

Comrade Xiaoping spoke with fervor and assurance. He said that stability must be maintained in China and urged cadres and party members to regard building clean government as an important matter and do it well. He also urged them to pay attention to the training of successors and other important issues.

In his remarks, Comrade Xiaoping emphasized the necessity of doing more concrete work and indulging in less empty talk. He said that too many meetings and long articles will not do. Saying this, he pointed at the high buildings outside the window and continued: The rapid development of Shenzhen is a result of doing concrete work, not a result of making speeches or writing articles.

Comrade Xiaoping was in high spirits and had much to say. He talked for more than 30 minutes in the revolving restaurant at the top of the International Trade Building. The listeners benefited a great deal from his remarks and were tremendously encouraged.

When Comrade Xiaoping left the revolving restaurant and went down to the hall on the first floor, the musical

fountain in the lobby sent forth kaleidoscopic water columns and sprays to the accompaniment of melodious music. It was a spectacle. The first to third floors were crowded with masses of people. But they were all in good order. Everyone was wild with joy and wreathed in smiles. What an unforgettable scene! People were all excited to be able to see Comrade Xiaoping with their own eyes. They were also very glad to see that Comrade Xiaoping was so healthy and energetic.

The masses were clapping their hands heartily. The thunderous applause resounded through the building, reflecting the masses' love and respect for Comrade Xiaoping, the initiator of reform and opening up, and their firm faith in and firm support for the reform and opening up policy, from which they have all benefited. Comrade Xiaoping was very glad. With a smile on his face, he frequently waved his greetings to the masses. It was indeed a warm and moving scene characterized by perfect harmony between proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the people.

III

Leaving the International Trade Building, Comrade Xiaoping went by car to visit Shenzhen's Xianke Laser Company.

Xianke is a high-tech enterprise, which has adopted advanced technology from the Netherlands' Philips Company. It is the sole laser disc and optical disc producer in our country. Central leaders such as Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Wang Zhen, Tian Jiyan, and Liu Huqing have successively visited this company.

When the motorcade arrived, Xianke's chairman Ye Huaming and other officials stepped forward to warmly shake hands with Comrade Xiaoping.

On being told that Ye Huaming is General Ye Ting's son, Comrade Xiaoping held Ye's hand and asked cordially: "Are you the second boy in Ye's family?" "No, I am the fourth," Ye Huaming answered, holding up four fingers. "Oh, we haven't met each other for nearly 40 years," Comrade Xiaoping said with deep feeling. "Yes, I was a little boy then, but I am now over 50." "Where is your younger brother Ye Zhengguang working now?" Comrade Xiaoping showed deep concern for the children of the old revolutionaries. Ye Huaming answered: "He is now on Hainan Island."

After General Ye Ting unfortunately died in an air accident in 1946, Ye Huaming left Yanan in May and lived with the family of Marshal Nie Rongzhen until 1953; his brother Ye Zhengguang also lived with the Nie family between 1952 and 1960. Comrade Xiaoping often visited Marshal Nie, so he saw the Ye brothers in those days.

Comrade Xiaoping listened to the company's briefing in the VIP room. Xianke Laser Company was officially put into operation on 12 October last year. It made China the fourth country in the world able to produce laser

discs after the Netherlands, Japan, and the United States. The company can now produce 5 million compact discs, 1.5 million laser video discs, 50,000 compact disc players, and 50,000 laser video disc players each year.

Deng Nan took up a shiny laser video disc and showed it to Comrade Xiaoping. The disc, gleaming like a mirror, can permanently store 108,000 high-fidelity color pictures that will never be damaged by wear and tear. Comrade Xiaoping listened with great interest, and asked: "What material is this made of?" Xianke's staff answered: "Silver-plated plastic."

He then watched with interest a demonstration of the laser video disc's operation, acoustic effects, and search functions. When he saw a biographical film about Deng Yingchao [widow of Zhou Enlai], he told Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee: "I am 88 now. Comrade Deng Yingchao was born in the same year as I was. Both of us were born in 1904. I was born in August. She may be six months older than I."

Comrade Xiaoping was born on 22 August 1904 in Paifang Village, Xiexing Township, Guangan County of Sichuan Province.

Comrade Xiaoping then added: "Comrade Deng Yingchao is from Henan." His daughter Deng Nan said: "No, she is a native of Guangxi." Comrade Xiaoping corrected her: "Her family was originally in Henan, but she was born and grew up in Guangxi." Comrade Xiaoping knows Big Sister Deng very well.

Then, the company arranged for Sichuan-born amateur female singer Zhao Ming to sing a song entitled "In the Field of Hope" with the karaoke system. Comrade Xiaoping expressed appreciation for the singing skill of his fellow provincial and the acoustic effects of the equipment. He took the lead in applauding. He stood up and said: "Very good. I could hear clearly. The sound effects are also good."

The VIP room is linked to the laser video disc workshop by a 30-meter corridor. Many workers stood on both sides of the corridor to applaud and welcome Comrade Xiaoping.

Comrade Xiaoping asked: "How old are these workers?"

Ye Huaming answered: "Most of them are between 25 and 30. They are recruited from all parts of the country, and most of them are technicians and technologists."

Comrade Xiaoping was glad to hear this and said: "Good. High-tech projects should be handled by young people. Our hopes are pinned on them."

In the laser video disc workshop, Ye Huaming said that they will also produce some foreign film laser video discs every year. Comrade Xiaoping asked: "What about the copyright?"

Ye Huaming answered: "We buy the copyright from the foreign film companies concerned according to international regulations."

Comrade Xiaoping expressed satisfaction: "Yes, you should do so. We must abide by the international rules on intellectual property rights."

Comrade Xiaoping continued to inquire about the company's other conditions in detail. He asked whether the company had to import raw materials, whether the raw materials could be produced in our country, and how to guarantee the products' quality. The company's responsible officials answered all of his questions one by one.

When he caught sight of several female workers who were wiping newly produced laser discs, Comrade Xiaoping paused to ask: "Where do you come from?" The female workers replied: "We are from Shantou." Smiling, Comrade Xiaoping said: "I knew at first sight that you were Cantonese." Everybody burst into laughter.

Before leaving the workshop, Comrade Xiaoping asked about the company's production target this year. Ye Huaming said: "This year, we shall produce 500,000 laser video discs and copy 250 films onto these laser video discs, with half being Chinese films and half being foreign films. We shall also produce some nonfiction films for educational purposes and some karaoke discs. The total output value is expected to exceed 300 million yuan, and profits may reach 80 million yuan." Comrade Xiaoping said gladly: Very good, I hope you will achieve this target.

Comrade Xiaoping's visit greatly inspired workers in Xianke Laser Company. Ye Huaming, the company's chairman, told reporters: "I was nurtured and brought up by the old comrades in our party. I am particularly excited to see that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is so healthy. I am determined to do my work better in the second decade of Shenzhen's construction, and I will never let down Comrade Xiaoping, who pins ardent hopes on us."

IV

On 21 January, people in Overseas Chinese Town witnessed something they would never forget. That day, Comrade Xiaoping made a tour of the Chinese Folk Culture Village and Splendid China.

Splendid China is the world's largest miniature scenic spot, where there are dozens of miniatures of the best-known scenic spots in China. The Chinese Folk Culture Village is another large tourist resort that features China's folk arts as well as the folk customs and dwellings of various nationalities in China.

At 0950, Comrade Xiaoping arrived at the east gate square of the Chinese Folk Culture Village in the company of provincial and city responsible officials. The site was immediately seething with excitement. The deafening sound of gongs and drums was mixed with people's cheers and music. Young men and women wearing the

colorful costumes of various nationalities sang and danced to greet Comrade Xiaoping.

On the west side of the square, Comrade Xiaoping entered an electric car, and began to travel westward along Huizhou Street inside the village. The car slowly passed villages of different nationalities one by one. Wherever the visitors came, the actors and actresses of various nationalities sang and danced happily and heartily to the rhythm of the music and drums, creating a peaceful and joyous atmosphere. There, Comrade Xiaoping and his entourage viewed the colorful customs and traditions of various nationalities and their simple and elegant traditional folk dances. They were also brought to the long stream of time-honored traditional culture marked by the memorial archways in Zhengzhou, the Wind and Rain Bridge and the Drum Tower in Guizhou, the cane bridge in Yunnan, and the Potala Palace in Tibet.

The tourists inside the village, including those from Hong Kong and Macao and from foreign countries, all stood on both sides of the road to applaud and welcome Comrade Xiaoping. Comrade Xiaoping also waved to the cheering masses again and again.

In front of the model Uygur nationality dwelling, Comrade Xiaoping stepped down from the electric car, and watched the Uygur dance with interest. This time, his grandson came along. Deng Nan took up the boy and said: "Kiss your grandpa." The little boy kissed Comrade Xiaoping's face and made the old man very happy.

After that, Comrade Xiaoping toured the miniature scenic spot. He stepped down from the electric car before the miniature of Tiananmen to enjoy the scenery of the "Forbidden City." Then, he walked to the souvenir booth by the side of the "Forbidden City" and had a look at the souvenirs with interest.

In front of the miniature of the Potala Palace, Comrade Xiaoping had photos taken separately with his family members, relatives, and accompanying comrades.

On the way back to the hotel, Comrade Xiaoping had a cordial talk with some responsible comrades.

Comrade Xiaoping said: Taking the socialist road is aimed at gradually realizing common wealth, and the goal of common wealth is based on the following conception: Some areas with the conditions should develop first, and other areas may develop later. The areas which have developed ahead of others should play a role in bringing along the development of less-developed areas. Finally, all areas will become rich together. Otherwise, the phenomenon of polarization will arise if the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. The socialist system should and can prevent polarization. A solution is to require those localities, which have gotten rich ahead of others, to pay more taxes in order to support the development of poor localities. Of course, this method cannot be used too soon. At present, the dynamism of the

developed localities must not be weakened. The practice of eating from the same "big pot" must not be encouraged.

He added: Most of the less-developed areas have rich resources and have great development potential. Therefore, it is certain that we can smoothly solve the issue of narrowing the wealth gap between the coastal and inland areas step by step in our country.

When Shenzhen Mayor Zheng Liangyu briefing him on Shenzhen's economic development and mentioned Shenzhen's effort to boost socialist spiritual civilization, Comrade Xiaoping said: As long as our productive forces are developed and maintain a certain growth rate, the people's spiritual civilization will certainly keep pace. It is completely possible for us to properly develop socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Xiaoping also mentioned the need to boost the economy as quickly as possible. He said: The pace of economic development should be quickened in all places with the conditions. We need not be worried about anything else as long as attention is paid to economic efficiency, quality, and the outwardly oriented economy.

V

On 22 January, it was a sunny day in the border city of Shenzhen, and spring was very much in the air in the Xianhu Botanical Garden. On this day Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun took their family members to this garden to plant trees and for sightseeing, bringing limitless happiness around the garden.

Accompanied by comrades in charge from the provincial and city authorities, Comrade Deng Xiaoping came to the Xianhu botanical garden at 0945. Also accompanying him were his wife Zuo Lin, his daughters Deng Lin and Deng Rong, and his grandson. Comrade Deng Pufang also came later.

President Yang Shangkun, who had arrived earlier, shook hands with Comrade Xiaoping. Then they walked into the exhibition hall to look at a model of the botanical garden. After listening to a briefing on the botanical garden, Comrade Xiaoping said happily: "This botanical garden is quite promising."

President Yang Shangkun arrived in Shenzhen on 21 January for an inspection. As comrades in arms, Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang Shangkun were very happy to meet in the botanical garden.

"We have been together for decades," Comrade Xiaoping said with deep feeling.

"We knew each other in 1932," said President Yang Shangkun, counting on his fingers. "1942, 1952, 1962.... 1992.... 60 years!"

At this time, Yang Shaoming came along, carrying three cameras. "Uncle Deng, Happy New Year!" he said and shook hands with Comrade Xiaoping.

Deng Rong said: "He is vice chairman of the All-China Photography Association!"

"The Yangs have two chairmen!" Comrade Xiaoping said humorously. Everybody burst out laughing.

Then Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang Shangkun walked indoors to look at the plants. This was a big greenhouse where many kinds of rare plants are being raised. There were too many for the eye to take in.

They saw a species of tree called cyathea spinulosa, said to have existed for 150 million years, since the dinosaur era.

Comrade Xiaoping said: "Another ancient tree species is metasequoia, which can be found in many parts of the country now. There is a big one near the Three Gorges." He used his hands to show the size of the tree.

Chen Qinqing, who is in charge of the garden, said: "Yes, metasequoia is now 75 million years old; it was found near the Three Gorges in Hubei Province." Everyone was astonished by Comrade Xiaoping's rich knowledge and memory.

The big metasequoia mentioned by Comrade Xiaoping was discovered by Mr. Xie Jiru in 1946. He kept the species. Hu Xianxiao and Zheng Wanjun named the species metasequoia in 1948. The announcement of the discovery shocked international botanical circles. People called this species a living fossil. Its diameter is 2.4 meters and it is 35 meters tall. It is located near the Three Gorges in Lichuan County, Hubei Province.

Then Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang Shangkun enjoyed looking at other plants.

Seeing a "tree of wealth," Deng Rong humorously told Comrade Xiaoping, "let us grow one at home."

Comrade Xiaoping, pointing to a "barren tree," asked: "Why is it called a barren tree?" "Because it does not have leaves," replied the person in charge.

Comrade Xiaoping looked at many kinds of bamboo. The person in charge said that the bamboo mentioned in a poem by Chairman Mao was mottled bamboo. Legend has it that a long time ago, an imperial concubine fled to Jiuyi Shan where she cried bitterly. Her tears dropped on the bamboo, turning it into the current mottled variety.

Comrade Xiaoping said: "There are many kinds of bamboo in Chengdu, red, black, purple, and yellow. There are also square bamboos." The person in charge said: "There are also many kinds of bamboo in Chengdu's Wangjiang Garden." Someone interrupted by saying that some of the bamboos here had been "moved" stealthily from Chengdu. Comrade Xiaoping said jokingly: "This has something do with intellectual property rights. As a native of Sichuan, I want to you to make compensation for this." Everyone burst into laughter.

Attracted by the plants, Comrade Xiaoping listened carefully to explanations and asked questions from time to time. Pointing to an arrowroot, he asked: "Does it grow taro?" The person in charge replied: "No, it does not. It is only for viewing." Deng Rong interrupted: "Father likes taro very much." The person in charge said that its leaves felt like cotton flannel. Comrade Xiaoping touched one of the leaves with curiosity. President Yang picked one of the leaves and said humorously: "Bring it home as a souvenir."

President Yang Shangkun also viewed the wide variety of flowers with keen interest. Looking at common nepenthes and bird's-nest fern, he was greatly delighted with the fern's nest-like shape. He asked whether the plants flower and how they reproduce. The person in charge of the garden answered his questions one by one.

There are strange orchids here called "dancing orchids." The person in charge pointed to one of them and told Comrade Xiaoping: "This orchid is like a girl; this is the head, this is the body, this is the dress, and these are the legs. She is dancing disco." Comrade Xiaoping smiled and said: "Yes, it is like a dancing girl."

Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang walked out of the greenhouse to a big lawn. Comrade Xiaoping felt an uplift of spirit as he found himself in the beautiful natural world full of green mountains and water, luxuriant plants, and long bamboo shoots. He had a family photograph taken.

Here, the natural scenery was green, and the visitors lingered on with no thought of leaving. "The environment here is very beautiful," Comrade Xiaoping said. "A paradise on earth, a haven of peace," added President Yang.

At 1010, Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang planted an evergreen tree—an alpine banyan—on a wide area of grass. After Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang had earthed up with shovels, Comrade Xiaoping's family members also shoveled some earth to fix the tree. Helped by someone, Deng Pufang also added some earth to the tree's roots. Then Comrade Xiaoping and his grandson watered the tree with a red pail.

After planting this tree with Comrade Xiaoping's family members, President Yang and his family members went a little further to plant another alpine banyan. They quite quickly shored up the plant with earth and watered it.

Alpine banyan is a plant of the subtropical regions belonging to the mulberry. It is one of the plants that represent Guangdong Province. It grows fast, has a big top, and remains green year round.

These evergreen trees planted by Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang have added limitless spring scenery to Shenzhen, apart from providing shade for our future generations. The Shenzhen people will always remember this day; remember their remarkable contributions to the founding of

New China, reform, and opening up; remember their concern and support for the Shenzhen SEZ; and remember their prolonged and profound feelings.

After planting the tree, Comrade Xiaoping and his family members took a walk along a lake, enjoying the warmth, sunshine, and fresh air as well as the picturesque scenery.

Comrade Xiaoping was walking in high spirits, full of confidence in the motherland's future. A group of cameramen lost no time in photographing these happy scenes.

VI

At 1510 on 22 January in the Shenzhen Guesthouse, Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang Shangkun met people in charge of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee, the city government, the city people's congress, the city committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the city discipline inspection commission. They cordially shook hands with them.

Subsequently, Comrade Xiaoping and President Yang had a group photograph taken with these leaders. Sitting in the front row were: Comrade Xiaoping; President Yang Shangkun; Liu Huqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; Zhu Dunfa, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region; Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA; Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Li Hao, secretary of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee; Shenzhen Mayor Zheng Liangyu; and Li Youwei, deputy secretary of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee.

After this photograph, these leaders crowded around Comrade Xiaoping and shook hands with him. Comrade Xiaoping talked cordially with them.

When shaking hands with Comrade Xiaoping, Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA, expressed his regards to him and invited him to visit Hong Kong in 1997. Comrade Xiaoping promised by saying "good, good."

Lieutenant General Zhu Dunfa, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, saluted Comrade Xiaoping and expressed his regards to him. General Liu Huqing, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, briefed Comrade Xiaoping by saying: "Comrade Zhu Denfa was a company commander during the Huaihai campaign." Comrade Xiaoping smiled: "Only a boy at that time." During the Huaihai campaign—a large-scale people's war—Deng Xiaoping was secretary of the General Front Committee in charge of all operations at the Huaihai front and of commanding the field armies in the central plains and east China.

This day Comrade Xiaoping gave an important speech to these provincial and city leaders.

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Comrade Xiaoping said: We should be bold in reform and opening, bold in making experiments, instead of being like women with bound feet. We should make bold experiments and endeavors in what we have judged accurately. Shenzhen's important experience is being bold in making endeavors. Without the spirit of endeavor or some "adventurous" spirit, we cannot have courage or make efforts, we cannot blaze good or new trails, and we cannot proceed with new undertakings. Who dare say that everything can be done with 100 percent certainty without any risk? When starting to do something, one must be 100 percent correct—there is no such thing. I never think that way.

Li Hao said: The Shenzhen SEZ was set up and developed according to your proposal, concern, and support. We are making endeavors according to your instructions.

Comrade Xiaoping said: You have done the work and I only help and support you. I have done something in setting the direction.

Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: The essence of socialism is emancipating the productive forces, developing the productive forces, eliminating exploitation, preventing polarization, and finally achieving common prosperity. Are securities and stocks good or bad? Is there any danger or not? Do they belong to capitalism? Can they be adopted in socialism? We can judge. But we should make resolute experiments. If our judgement is right, we carry it on for one or two years; if it is wrong, we correct and stop it. We can stop quickly or slowly or leave something behind. What are we afraid of? With this attitude, we will not make big mistakes.

Comrade Xiaoping also said: The experience in building Chinese-type socialism is becoming increasingly richer. In rural and urban reforms, we should not debate but should make bold experiments and endeavors. Our policy allows us to judge. This is much better than compulsory methods.

VII

Time passed very fast. Comrade Xiaoping had been in Shenzhen for days. On 23 January, Comrade Xiaoping went to the Zhuhai SEZ in the company of Guangdong provincial party Secretary Xie Fei.

At 0830, Shenzhen City leaders, guards, and attendants bade farewell to Comrade Xiaoping in the city guest-house. They were reluctant to part from Comrade Xiaoping. They wished that Comrade Xiaoping could stay longer in Shenzhen.

Comrade Xiaoping and the city leaders shook hands with each other to bid farewell.

Accompanying Comrade Xiaoping in the automobile to Shekou were Li Hao, Zheng Liangyu, and Li Youwei.

Comrade Xiaoping was talking with these provincial and city leaders while the automobile was traveling on the broad Sungang Highway to Shekou.

Li Hao briefed Comrade Xiaoping on Shenzhen's measures for reform and opening up: Adjusting the industrial structure, opening up the first line, exercising good management over the second line, building Shenzhen into a second bonded area, strengthening the legal system, administering the city by law, improving legislative and law enforcement work, and turning Baoan County into Shenzhen's third suburban area.

Hearing this, Comrade Xiaoping said: I agree with all these. Boldly advance. Every year, leaders should sum up their experience. Persist in what is right and immediately correct what is wrong. New problems should be solved as soon they arise. Constantly summing up experience will avoid making big mistakes.

Li Hao said: "Your remarks are very important. We should strive to reduce mistakes and avoid big mistakes."

Comrade Xiaoping said: "I have said, first, do not be afraid to make mistakes; second, correct mistakes as soon as they are discovered."

By and by, the automobile arrived in Shekou. Li Hao said: Shekou falls under the jurisdiction of Nanshan District. The district has developed very well. Its litchi is very famous. The world's best litchi is in China; China's best litchi is in Guangdong; and Guangdong's best litchi is in Dongwan, Zengcheng, and Shenzhen.

At this point, Deng Rong interrupted: "Where is the world's best pomelo?" Thereupon, a burst of laughter erupted in the automobile.

Back at home, Comrade Xiaoping would boast to his children that Sichuan's pomelo is the best. His children did not agree, arguing that the pomelo in Shatian is the best.

After the laughter faded, Comrade Xiaoping said: Sichuan's pomelo is the best. However, we cannot reach agreement.

Deng Rong said: "The majority say that Shatian's pomelo is good, while those calling Sichuan's pomelo good are in the minority."

The automobile stopped for a few seconds. Pointing to "Sea World" in the distance, Deng Rong told Comrade Xiaoping: "That is Sea World. You named it."

The automobile subsequently arrived in Chiwan Port and slowly drove on. Comrade Xiaoping was looking at the port from the automobile.

Li Hao told him: Chiwan Port is inside Shekou and 35,000-tonne ships can berth in this port. We are ready to build it into a 50,000-tonne port. Mawan Port is outside Shekou and 50,000-tonne ships can berth in this

port. There are ports in both east and west Shenzhen. The handling capacity was 14 million tonnes last year. This will increase to 100 million tonnes in the future.

The automobile arrived in Shekou Port. Before alighting, Li Hao told Comrade Xiaoping: "The Shenzhen people are very happy that you have visited the city. We hope you will come again soon. Please spend the Spring Festival here in winter next year."

After getting out, Comrade Xiaoping shook hands with Liang Guangda, Zhuhai City party secretary and mayor. Then Comrade Xiaoping shook hands with Shenzhen leaders Li Hao, Zheng Liangyu, and Li Youwei and bade them farewell.

After walking several steps toward the port, Comrade Xiaoping suddenly turned back and told Li Hao: "You carry on your work faster!"

Seizing the opportunity and speeding up economic construction are Comrade Xiaoping's wishes for Shenzhen and are also major matters disturbing his mind.

Li Hao said: "Your remarks are very important. We are determined to speed up our pace."

At 0940, Comrade Xiaoping boarded a ship and departed Shekou Port.

"The east wind brings spring all around." Comrade Xiaoping's visit to Shenzhen further evoked a spring wave of reform and opening up in the city. Many important remarks made by Comrade Xiaoping there carry major and far-reaching significance for Shenzhen's reform, openness, and construction, as well as for the entire cause of socialist modernization. The visit will remain forever in the history of Shenzhen's construction and in the hearts of the Shenzhen people.

Dear Comrade Xiaoping, we sincerely wish you good health and longevity! The people of Shenzhen will surely advance bravely along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics initiated by you.

Tour of High-Tech Firm Detailed

*HK0104051192 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Mar 92 pp 1, 3*

[By staff reporter Li Tongbo (2621 6639 3134): "Comrade Xiaoping Among 'Xian Ke' People"]

[Text] Since the last 10 days of January, the cadres, staff, and workers of the Shenzhen Xian Ke Laser Company Ltd. have been continuously pondering and discussing ways of speeding up the pace of reform and opening up to the outside world, rapidly developing China's high-tech industries, and fulfilling the expectations of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

On 20 January 1992, the sun illuminated every corner of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone [SEZ]. Accompanied by comrades in charge of Guangdong Province and

Shenzhen city, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, full of zest, visited the Xian Ke Laser Company.

Approximately ten years ago, when the science fiction book "Death Ray on Coral Island" was published, the marvelous laser beams depicted were so unfathomable and enchanting. Now, the fantasy has become reality. The Xian Ke Laser Company, which imported Phillips technology and equipment from the Netherlands, has become China's first laser audio-video disc industrial production base, enabling China to become one of the world's four countries capable of turning out such a high-tech product. The company's founder and chairman of its board of directors is Comrade Ye Huaming, a senior engineer and son of General Ye Ting, a revolutionary and strategist.

At 1030 that day, when the large tourist bus carrying Comrade Deng Xiaoping arrived at the company gate, Ye Huaming and his colleagues, who had been waiting at the gate's entrance, immediately stepped forward to greet Comrade Deng. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recognized Ye Huaming at a glance and, holding the latter's hands tightly, said: "Are you the second brother of the Ye family? I have not seen you for 20 years or so. How are you all?"

"No, I am the fourth. We are all very well," elatedly replied Ye Huaming.

"What about your brother Ye Zhengguang? Where does he work?"

With deep feeling, Comrade Deng Xiaoping recounted the difficult life led by the six Ye brothers and sisters after Comrade Ye Ting was unfortunately murdered and, with great concern, he asked about the recent life and work of his brothers and sisters. Comrade Ye Huaming felt boundlessly indebted by the deep revolutionary affection shown by a veteran proletarian revolutionary. In a slightly choked voice, he replied to each question.

At the company guest hall, upon seeing the round laser audio and video discs, which are as shiny as the surface of a mercury mirror, on the show shelves and the multicolored rainbows, which are the product of diffracted light, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was instantly fascinated. He asked in detail about the special features and use of the high-tech products and their developments in the world. He praised the Shenzhen SEZ for being farsighted in developing such products.

When he was informed that the small bright disc, which is less than 10 centimeters in diameter, can store the entire contents of 10 years' worth of RENMIN RIBAO issues; that it only takes several seconds to retrieve any information from the disc; and that the disc is high-vision and high-resolution and free from wear and tear, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was profuse in praise. In high spirits, he watched the biographies of some party and state leaders recorded by the company using the new technology. When episodes of Comrade Deng

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Yingchao's life were shown on the screen, he said: Elder Sister Deng and I were born in 1904. She was born in February and I in August. She is half a year senior to me. Making a correction, he said: Elder Sister Deng comes from Henan and not Guangxi. Henan is her ancestral home while Guangxi is where she grew up.

After watching the laser video disc demonstration, a company amateur singer, Zhao Min, held a microphone and sang the Karaoke song "On a Field of Hope," which was shown by a laser audio-video disc player for Comrade Xiaoping and his party. The singing was so loud and clear and the sound so distinct that Comrade Xiaoping elatedly nodded his head again and again and said: "Very good, very good. The sound is very distinct and clear. There is no tonal modification." Then he took the lead in warmly applauding.

Walking out of the guest hall, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and his party visited the laser video disc workshop. While the workers on duty were quietly operating the machines, Comrade Deng Xiaoping asked: "How old are these young people?" Comrade Ye Huaming replied: "They are 25 to 30 years old." Upon hearing that, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said elatedly: "Good! In developing high-tech industries, we rely mainly on these young people." While speaking, he walked and walked and stopped at the side of a woman worker who was rubbing a laser video disc. He asked: "Where do these workers come from?" Comrade Ye Huaming said: "Most of them are engaged from outside the province." Immediately after the conversation, the woman worker shyly told Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the Sichuan dialect: "I come from Chengdu." Hearing this touching local accent, how happy Comrade Deng Xiaoping was! He said again and again: "Oh! Laoxiang (fellow villager), laoxiang. We two are laoxiangs. I have run into a young laoxiang."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping was very concerned about the publication rights of the company's laser video discs and repeatedly urged that they abide by the international intellectual rights provisions and under no circumstance infringe upon others' copyrights. After learning that the company bought the copyright according to international provisions, he was relieved and said: "That is very good!"

When he was about to leave the workshop, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stopped and inquired about the company's production plan for this year with concern. In reply, Comrade Ye Huaming said: The company plans to turn out 500,000 laser video discs and 250,000 laser video disc films, which are expected to produce 300 million yuan in output value and 80 million yuan in gross profit. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: I hope the target can be attained.

When Comrade Deng Xiaoping and his party were about to leave the company, having heard the news, the company's staff and workers rushed to the gate to see them off. Seeing with their own eyes that Comrade Xiaoping

was in good health and in a cheerful frame of mind, with tears in their eyes, they could not help but warmly applaud and wave greetings to Comrade Xiaoping, wishing, from the bottom of their hearts, him good health and a long life.

Beijing TV Airs Program on Deng's Shenzhen Stop *OW3103172092*

[Editorial Report] Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin at 1135 GMT on 31 March broadcasts a 38-minute special program on Deng Xiaoping's 19-23 January visit to Shenzhen entitled: "East Wind Brings Spring All Around—On-the-Spot Report on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Visit to Shenzhen."

The report opens with the announcer starting to read the full text of a newsletter by SHENZHEN TEQU BAO with the same title. As the announcer reads the text, the video shows a bird's-eye view of Shenzhen, followed by a train pulling into a railway station. The video then shows Deng Xiaoping emerging from the train, helped by a female attendant and a man. The video goes on to show Deng shaking hands with well-wishers as his daughter Deng Rong introduces him to officials. The announcer says that Deng's arrival in Shenzhen on 19 January "demonstrated the greatest care and support for the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. It also provided the greatest inspiration and encouragement to the people of Shenzhen."

As the video shows still shots of Deng shaking hands with local officials, the announcer identifies the officials as Xie Fei, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Li Hao, secretary of the Shenzhen municipal party committee; and Shenzhen Mayor Zheng Liangyu. The announcer recalls how Shenzhen was born after Deng Xiaoping issued a directive in this connection in 1979. The announcer then describes how Deng insisted on looking around after his arrival in the city.

Meanwhile, the video shows Deng walking in the hotel compound. He is shown walking by himself, with his left arm held by his daughter Deng Nan. The video then cuts to show still shots of Deng getting off a bus during his tour of the city. He is shown speaking and gesturing to the people accompanying him. Next, Deng is shown visiting the Huanggang frontier inspection station and listening to briefings by customs officials. The video then shows Deng arriving at the International Trade Building and walking past a row of applauding uniformed female employees. He is seen seated at a long table with a scale model of the city of Shenzhen in front of him. The announcer says that Deng was in the revolving restaurant atop the building. The video shows medium shots of Deng speaking to city officials, frequently pointing his finger and at times gesturing with both hands as he makes his points. He is quoted by the announcer as saying, "If we do not adhere to socialism, do not carry out reform and opening up to the outside world, do not develop the economy, and do not improve the people's

life, we can only enter a blind alley. The basic line should be implemented for 100 years, and we should not waver in implementing it."

The video then cuts to show Deng leaving the restaurant. Deng is shown waving back to people lined up along the street. In return, the people applaud and wave. Deng is then shown seated in the reception room of the Xianke Laser Company, watching a closeup shot of Deng Yingchao on a television screen. The video continues by showing a company official displaying a laser disc to Deng, while his daughter Deng Nan relays the official's explanation to him. This is followed by shots of Deng walking along a ramp into a room as company employees applaud.

As the announcer says that Deng arrived at the east gate square of the Chinese Folk Culture Village at 0950 on 21 January, the video shows Deng, supported by his daughter, walking into the village and clapping his hands. The video then shows drummers in traditional costume, and Deng riding in a light vehicle around the village and watching folk performances. The video follows this with a still shot of Deng and his family in front of a scale model of the Potala Palace.

The video cuts to show Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun on 22 January looking at what the announcer says is a scale model of the Xianhu Botanical Garden. The announcer describes in detail how Deng inquired about the flora in the garden. Meanwhile, the video alternates between shots of the announcer and those of Deng speaking to personnel in the garden. The video then shows a still shot of Deng and his family posing for pictures. This is followed by Deng being shown shoveling dirt and pouring water, with assistance from his daughter and grandson, as he plants a tree in the garden.

Next, Deng is shown shaking hands with Shenzhen officials. The announcer says that Deng and Yang Shangkun met with city officials at the Shenzhen Guesthouse on 22 January. The video cuts to show Deng and Yang seated in the middle of the front row at a photo session. The video goes on to show still and animated shots of Deng speaking to city officials en route to Shekou on 23 January. Deng is seen raising his right hand frequently during his conversation. The video then shows Deng shaking hands with Zhuhai officials after alighting from a boat at the harbor.

The video ends with some still shots of Deng during his trip to Shenzhen. During this time, the announcer describes how Deng's visit further evoked a spring wave of reform and opening up in the city.

The report read by the announcer is identical to the version carried in the 31 March edition of RENMIN RIBAO.

Further on TV Coverage

*HK3103145092 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited
in English 1200 GMT 31 Mar 92*

[From the "Main News" program]

[Text] A media campaign has been launched in China, backing the call by paramount leader Deng Xiaoping for faster economic reforms. As Julie Mapleton reports, Premier Li Peng appears to have been targeted in the battle against conservatives.

[Begin recording] [Mapleton] [Video shows Deng being assisted from a train and welcomed by officials, and walking with a group of officials with his daughter at his side and appearing to hold his arm] For the first time tonight, Chinese viewers saw their 87-year-old leader promoting the virtues of Shenzhen-style economic reform on state television. Fifteen minutes of tonight's Guangzhou news was devoted to Deng Xiaoping's visit to Shenzhen in January, while Beijing's state television devoted a feature to his visit. The coverage featured some rare but strongly worded advice from the paramount leader.

[Deng Xiaoping, in Chinese] [Video shows Deng seated in a room facing the camera with a number of officials behind him and gesturing with his right hand to emphasize his remarks] If China at this time does not engage in socialism and in reform and opening up, develop the economy, and improve the living standards of the people, then whatever path it takes will only lead up a blind alley.

[Mapleton] [Video shows Deng walking and talking with officials] The warning was directed more at the current leaders in Beijing than China's residents, a clear acknowledgment that Mr. Deng is worried about the direction of the country and his potential successors.

The tightly controlled newspapers were also dominated by one topic: The patriarch's visionary leadership.

The extensive coverage of Mr. Deng's reform plans is widely seen as an indication that the current leaders have failed China's patriarch. China's state news agency published a rare criticism of Premier Li Peng. The hardline leader was accused of being out of step with the spirit of reform. [end recording]

Media Carry Reportage on Deng's Trip, Remarks

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[Editorial Report] The press has devoted extensive coverage to Deng Xiaoping's southern inspection tour. The "Highlights of Beijing-Based Newspapers for 31 March," transmitted by Beijing XINHUA in English at 0305 GMT on 31 March, notes that "all the major newspapers carried a series of photos and frontpaged a report on Deng Xiaoping's recent visit to Shenzhen, one of China's special economic zones in Guangdong Province. During his visit, the 88-year-old Deng highly commended the

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zone's development and called on local officials to be bolder in promoting the reform." The report, entitled "East Wind Brings Spring All Around—On-the-Spot Report on Comrade Deng Xiaoping in Shenzhen," referred to in the "Newspaper Highlights" was originally carried in the 26 March edition of SHENZHEN TEQU BAO (SHENZHEN SPECIAL ZONE DAILY), and was subsequently transmitted by Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0858 GMT on 30 March.

In addition to being carried on pages 1 and 4 of both the 31 March Domestic and Overseas Editions of RENMIN RIBAO, the report, according to a Beijing XINHUA English item transmitted at 1315 GMT on 30 March, "has also been transmitted by GUANGMING DAILY (GUANGMING RIBAO), BEIJING DAILY (BEIJING RIBAO), and other newspapers."

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese on 28 March carries, on pages 1 and 3, the same report on Deng's southern tour, under the headline "Article by SHENZHEN TEQU BAO Reporter Chen Xitian: East Wind

Bring Spring All Around—On-the-Spot Report on Comrade Deng Xiaoping in Shenzhen—Originally Carried in the 26 March Edition of SHENZHEN TEQU BAO."

Beijing CHINA DAILY in English on 31 March carries, on page 1, an article entitled "Deng Stresses Bold Reform Action on Shenzhen Tour," discussing the SHENZHEN TEQU BAO report. Citing Deng's remarks to Shenzhen officials during his visit, the CHINA DAILY article states: "Deng emphasized that the success of Shenzhen has given some 'skeptics' of the reform and open policy a clearcut answer. The Special Economic Zones belong to socialism rather than capitalism." Further quoting Deng, the report notes: "On the issue of future developments, Deng pointed out to the Guangdong provincial officials that the province should try to catch up with the fast growth of the four Asian 'Small Dragons'—Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea—"in 20 years.'" The CHINA DAILY item goes on to add: "Later, in important talks with the provincial and city leaders, Deng stressed that there will be only a 'road to ruin' without socialism, reform and opening to the outside world, economic development and improvements in people's living standards. The party's basic line must be maintained for 100 years, he stressed."

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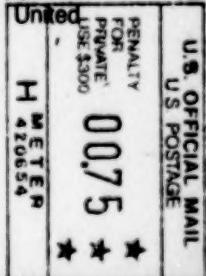
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